

# NATURAL HISTORY MISCELLANEA

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The Summer Birds of  
Goose Lake Prairie Nature Preserve, 1970-1973

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## INTRODUCTION

The acquisition of Goose Lake Prairie by the Illinois Department of Conservation in 1968 secured approximately 1500 acres of open land as a nature preserve. The primary reason for acquiring the tract was to preserve for future generations the last sizeable tract of native prairie left in Illinois. The prairie possesses, however, other habitats. Prairie marshes and potholes are abundant, and overgrazing during the past century has allowed extensive growths of crab (*Malus ioensis*) and hawthorn (*Crataegus* sp.) to become established. Also, two small copses of trees provide cover for woodland species. Thus the preserve contains a variety of habitats and a resulting diversified avifauna.

Knowledge of the summer birds of the preserve should be useful for several reasons. Habitat management during the next several years to improve the quality of the prairie might well change the composition of the vegetation and of bird populations. Documentation of populations before management will provide a basis for assessing the success of habitat management and other environmental changes. The preserve provides habitat for several species that are uncommon in Illinois. Also, it is already of considerable interest to students of ornithology and natural history, and a guide to the birds should be of value to them.

## A DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA AND METHODS OF STUDY

For censusing, the preserve was divided into ten blocks, each (except Block 1) containing about 160 acres (Fig. 1). These blocks have been designated as units for management, hence the effects of management on bird populations can be readily assessed. Also, while each block usually contains some of nearly every kind of habitat present on the preserve, most can be characterized by the habitat most dominant. Thus, the blocks may be used in guiding persons to particular species of birds. The blocks can be located from a grid coordinate being established from the west central part of the preserve (Point A, Figure 1). Also, fences, borders and the towers of the transmission line that bisects the preserve aid in locating the blocks (note Figure 1).

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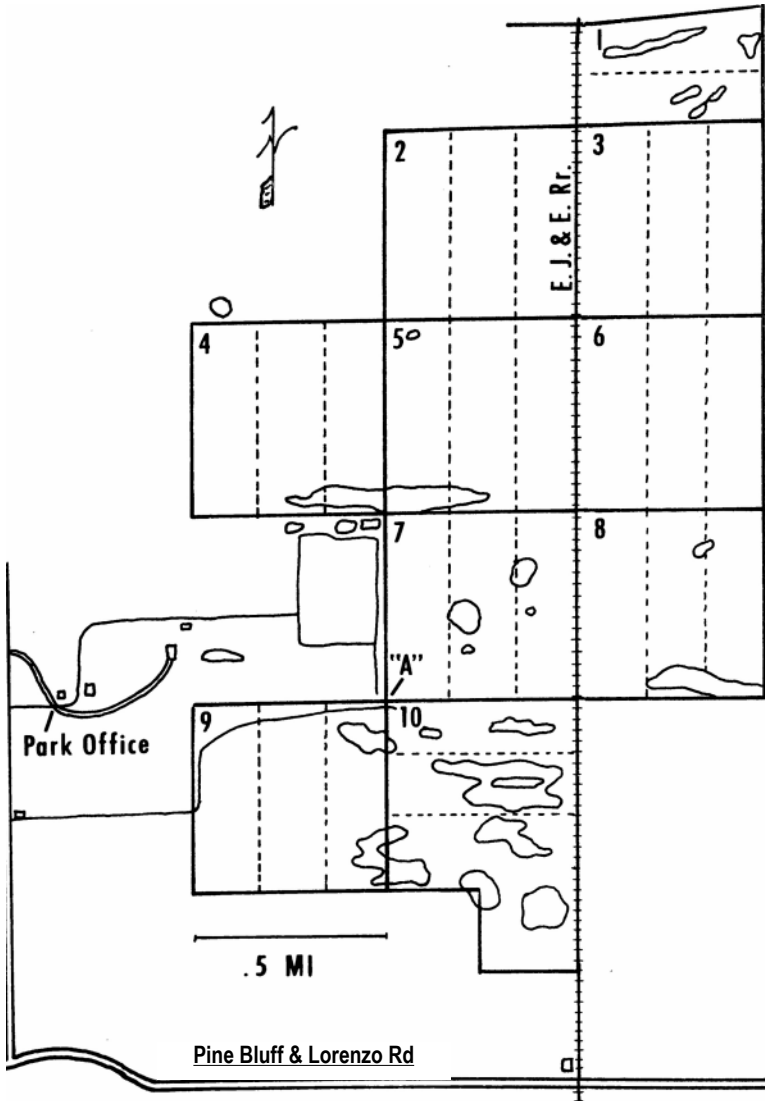


Fig. 1. Outline of Goose Lake Prairie Nature Preserve. Blocks are identified by numbers in upper left corner of each. "A" at southwest corner of Block 7 is location of permanent marker. Boundaries of each block can be determined by fence lines and towers of the transmission line which are located at the corner and in the center of each block along the railroad. Development of facilities of the state park is to the west of Block 7.

Prior land use has modified the prairie and resulted in many changes from the original prairie and its marshes. Blocks 2, 4, and 7 contain mostly wet to mesic prairie with only small areas and scattered individuals of crabapple (*Malus ioensis*), hawthorn (*Crataegus* sp.) and a few other species. Marshes and potholes here are for the most part small and quite shallow, and the basic character of the prairie is less degraded in these areas. Blocks 3, 6, and 8 contain numerous large thickets of quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) and also large swales in the mainly poorly drained to mesic prairie. Blocks 1, 5, and 9 have the largest amounts of well drained land, some parts with extensive weedy invasion and also the largest amount of intrusion by crabapple and hawthorn, hence highest populations of shrub inhabiting species are found here. Block 10 possesses the large marshes, large thickets in one area, and it and Block 1 both contain narrow strips of mature trees which support a few woodland species. Block 1 also contains a shallow slough bordered by the trees. The major vegetative types at present, however, are moist to mesic prairie, marshland, and shrubland.

The composition of the prairie and its birds will change in the future. Burning and brush cutting to restore the prairie vegetation is planned, hence the numbers of shrub-inhabiting species probably will decline in the future. Thickets will be left on selected areas, however to preserve some species diversity.

Field work was conducted periodically in 1970, 71, 72, and 1973. Nesting studies were made from early June to mid-August in 1971 and 72. A total of 88 and 95 hours, respectively, were spent censusing and searching the area in these periods. The results of the censuses were published earlier (Birkenholz, 1973).

June and early July are the best times to study the bird life of the prairie. At this time, the grasses are less developed, walking is easy, and the birds are singing best. In July, yellow warblers, willow flycatchers, chats, and Bell's vireos sing less. By early August the waterfowl often rest in the heavy vegetation, and only Henslow's sparrows, short-billed marsh wrens, yellowthroats, and dickcissels are singing with any regularity.

#### LIST OF SPECIES

Pied-billed grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*). A summer resident in Blocks 1, 7, 9, and 10 and a common migrant. This species was found regularly in the above blocks. A nest was found in the southwest part of Block 10 in June, 1971. A flock of 6 were seen here June 22, including an adult with 2 immatures. In 1972, one juvenile was found here and an adult with 4 young was seen on the pond in Block 9. In 1973, broods were found in Blocks 4, 5, 9, and 10.

Great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*). Occurs only as an irregular summer visitant and migrant in Blocks 7 and 10 and occasionally at other potholes.

Little green heron (*Butorides virescens*). Occurs regularly in Blocks 1, 3,

Black-crowned night heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) . Seen regularly in Block 10 during the summer, becoming more abundant in August ; no evidence of nesting was found.

Common egret (*Casmerodias albus*) . This is a regular visitor in Block 10, and other potholes, becoming more abundant in August. No nesting here.

American bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*) . This species was observed only twice during the summer of 1971 an individual in Block 7 on June 22 and another at the west edge of Block 10 on August 7. None were heard. In 1972 and 1973, individuals were seen and heard in Blocks 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7 on several occasions in June and early July. No nests were found.

Least bittern (*Ixobrychus exilis*) . Individuals were flushed in the cattail marshes in Blocks 7 and 10 on several occasions in June and July of all years and the species was heard there at other times. In 1972, individuals were flushed from the Block 9 and 10 cattails nearly every time they were searched. One unoccupied nest was found here in early July.

Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*) . An individual and a group of 3 were seen intermittently in Blocks 7 and 10 during the summer of 1971. They appeared to fly between the prairie and the strip hills south of the prairie. Geese also were seen and heard in the vicinity during June, 1972, and August, 1973, but no evidence of nesting was found. The first fall migrants were noted September 10 in 1971. Several hundred Canada geese may use the preserve in the spring and fall.

Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) . Next to wood ducks, mallards are the most abundant duck on the prairie during the summer, and they are the most abundant nester. They were recorded from all blocks on the preserve. The first brood was seen June 22, 1971, and total of 6 broods were found in Blocks 5, 8, and 10 in early July. Only 2 broods were found in 1972, but high water made searching for broods difficult. Flocks began roosting in the marshes in Block 10 in early July, 1971, when as many as 100 were counted in one evening, 200 by late July. A total of nearly 500 roosted here in early August, 1973. The first flightless males were found July 2 in 1971. Mallards are the most abundant migrant waterfowl on the preserve staying in the fall until freeze-up. The concentrations in the vicinity and especially in Block 10 are sometimes enormous and are at their maximum in late March and in late October and early November.

Black duck (*Anas rubripes*) . One individual was seen in Block 10 in early June, 1971, and fall migrants appeared in August of both years. Black ducks are abundant in early April and again in early October.

Pintail (*Anas acuta*) . A pair nested on a small marsh about 30 yards north of the northwest corner of Block 4 in 1973. Four half-grown young were present on June 13 and the birds were flying by mid-July.

Green-winged teal (*Anas carolinensis*) . A single male was seen in Block 10 on June 5, 9, and 18, 1971, and a group of 6, in the same locality on July 31. In 1972, a pair was found on a shallow marsh in Block 3

- small marsh about 30 yards north of the northwest corner of Block 4. They produced broods of 10 and 11.
- Blue-winged teal (*Anas disc. ors*) . A common nester, 4 broods were found in Block 10 in early July, 1971. Downy young were first seen June 22. First migrants were noted August 7 in 1971. In 1972, I found 3 broods in Block 1 and 10.
- Shoveler (*Spatula clypeata*) . Two males and one female were seen in Blocks 4 and 10 June 12-14, 1973. No nests or ducklings were found but a female and 3 immatures were seen in Block 10 on August 8.
- Wood duck (*Aix sponsa*) . This species was seen commonly in Block 10 throughout the summer, with one brood here on July 3, 1971, and another in Block 1. Broods were found in the same areas in 1972, and 1973, the one in Block 10 being first seen on June 12, 1972. Flocks of up to 35 rested on the Block 10 marshes throughout the summer, and molting flightless males were first seen July 2. In 1972, 25 of 40 birds on one pond were flightless on July 16. The species remains here until mid-October.
- Ringneck (*Aythya collaris*) . Three individuals, 1 male and 2 females, were seen in Block 10 on June 22, 1971. Common in both spring and fall.
- Scaup (*Aythya affinis*) . One male in Block 10 throughout June, 1971. Common in both spring and fall.
- Red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) . One pair was seen throughout all summers, with the center of activity in Blocks 6 and 8. No nest was found in 1971, but an immature was with the pair here on July 17. A juvenile was blown from a nest in Block 5 on June 12, 1972 and the young were raised in Block 6 in 1973. Individuals also were seen occasionally at other seasons. The birds habitually perched on the towers of the power line which bisects the prairie.
- Marsh hawk (*Circus cyaneus*) . One pair was found on the preserve during the summer of 1971. It nested in bluejoint grass at the southeast corner of Block 7. The pair fledged 5 young, 3 eggs hatching on June 16 and 2 on June 18. The oldest fledged on July 16 and youngest by July 26. In 1972, single adults were seen at the southeast part of the preserve only on June 6 and 13, but no nest was found. Two pairs nested in 1973, one pair near to the 1971 site, the other at the northwest part of Block 5. They fledged 4 and 3 young, respectively. Marsh hawks may be seen on the prairie at all seasons.
- Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*) . A male was flushed from a hollow snag in Block 5 on June 19, but was not seen again and flickers nested here later. Individuals were seen occasionally in other blocks as visitants.
- Bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*) . Quail are abundant on the preserve and were recorded from all but Blocks 2 and 6.
- Ring-necked pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*) . Pheasants are abundant and were recorded from all blocks.
- Sora (*Porzana carolina*) . One was heard in a swale in the center of Block 4 on June 13, 1972, but never flushed during the summer. In 1973, several birds were flushed in Blocks 1 and 3, and they were

as a migrant in all blocks.

King rail (*Rallus elegans*) . This species is widely scattered and fairly common on the preserve, seen in Blocks 1, 4, 7, and 10 during the summer of 1971, especially when water levels were low. Surprisingly, in 1971 they were quiet, being heard only twice in Block 10 during the entire summer. In 1972, individuals were heard in Blocks 1, 5, 7, and 10 on several occasions in June. No calling was heard after late June. In 1973, a female with chicks was observed at close range in Block 1. These rails are flushed more commonly in spring and fall.

Virginia rail (*Rallus limicola*) . One was flushed from tall grass in Block 10 July 25, 1972 ; another was heard only once, June 25, in Block 10. In 1973, this species was much more abundant, being flushed or heard in Blocks 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 10 on several occasions.

Coot (*Fulica americana*). Six coots remained in the marshes in Block 10 during the summer of 1971 but I saw no adults with young. One to 12 individuals were seen here throughout the summer of 1972, but again no evidence of nesting was found. On August 8, 1973, however, four immatures were with six adults in Block 10, and another immature was seen in Block 9.

Killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*) . Two pairs were found regularly around the marshes in Block 10 in 1971, and another on bare ground by spoil banks near the southern border of the preserve. By August, they were seen around most potholes. In 1972 and 1973, high water covered potential habitat.

Woodcock (*Philohela minor*) . They were flushed regularly from Blocks 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, and 10, especially in the evening and where bare, moist soil in the vicinity of thickets provided feeding areas. This species should be considered a fairly common summer resident on the preserve.

Common snipe (*Capella gallinago*) . Two were flushed from the center of Block 10 on July 4, 1971. This locality was not searched before and no birds were seen here after this date until early August when migrants appeared with other shorebirds. In early June of 1972, a male was noted displaying near this locality. Also, a pair was flushed at the northeast corner of Block 3 on June 13, one giving the broken wing display. No nest was found but the individuals were flushed from the same locality on several occasions in June and early July.

Upland plover (*Bartramia longicauda*) . This species occupies only the bluegrass area in Blocks 2 and 4 at the extreme northwest part of the preserve. Two territories were here in June of both years, and additional birds occupied the bluegrass pasture to the north of the preserve. I also saw individuals flying over Blocks 1 and 3, but they never landed here. This species appears restricted to bluegrass and does not enter the tall, rank true prairie vegetation on the remainder of the preserve. The birds are gone by late July.

Spotted sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*) . One pair occupied the marsh border in Block 10 in 1971 ; habitat for this species is limited until the water levels drop.

mid-July around most bodies of water.

Pectoral sandpiper (*Erolia melanotos*). This species was first noted on July 31 in 1971, when a flock of 6 appeared ; it was fairly common thereafter.

Least sandpiper (*Erolia minutilla*) . This species was first seen on August 7, 1971, increasing rapidly thereafter.

Lesser yellowlegs (*Totanus flavipes*) . This species was first recorded August 4, 1971, and was fairly common thereafter.

VVillet (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*) . One was seen flying over Block 7 on August 1, 1971.

Mourning dove (*Zenaidura macroura*) . Doves were seen flying over the entire area, but in both years nests were found only in Blocks 1, 3, 4, 5, 9, and 10 where the greatest amount of woody vegetation is found. There is sufficient vegetation in every block, however, for this species to nest, and a greater number was recorded in 1972 than in 1971.

Yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*) . Flushed from all blocks except No. 2, this species is found wherever thickets of woody cover or large trees are present.

Black-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*) . This species was heard in Blocks 1 and 10 only and seen along the railroad on two occasions. Not as common as the preceeding species, it occurred only in the areas of heaviest shrubbery and largest trees.

Great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*) . Two birds, probably a pair, centered their activity in Blocks 9 and 10 and to the east of there in 1972. One bird also was found in Block 4 and 5 on several occasions in both years. A pair nested in a small elm tree in the center of Block 3 in 1972.

Short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*). A pair nested in the center of Block 4 in 1973. The nest was not found, but the birds circled the area, calling, when I intruded. Two immatures were with the parents here in mid-July.

Belted kingfisher (*Megaceryle alcyon*) . Single individuals were seen periodically in Blocks 1 and 10, but there is no nesting habitat on the preserve.

Common flicker (*Colaptes auratus*) . Flickers were seen in Blocks 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, and 10. A pair nested in a dead tree near the center of Block 5 in 1971 and 1972, and a bird was seen regularly in Block 4 and 9. Flickers often range for long distances however, and may be found almost anywhere on the preserve.

Red-headed woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) . One bird was seen in Block 10 June 6, 1972. It undoubtedly was only a temporary visitant.

Downy woodpecker (*Dendrocopos villosus*) . This species was found in Blocks 1, 3, and 10 where trees are largest or where woods are nearby.

Eastern kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) . Pairs were found in Blocks 2 and 10 in 1971, and Blocks 1, 3, and 10 in 1972.

Willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*) . Common around hawthorn.

but this area has few shrubs and small trees.

Tree swallow (*Iridoprocne bicolor*) . Two pairs nested in Block 10 in 1971 and 1972. One pair had a nest near the east border in a fence post that stood in the marsh, the other pair was in a partially dead willow bordering an adjacent marsh. These sites had disappeared in 1973 and no birds nested.

Blue jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*) . This species was seen regularly in Blocks 1 and 10 ; it ranges freely into woodlands off the preserve from these points.

Common crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) . Crows were seen flying over all blocks but only two nests were found both in Block 5 in crab-apple trees.

Black-capped chickadee (*Parus atricapillus*) . Chickadees were found on several occasions along the slough in Block 1 and in Block 10 each year.

House wren (*Troglodytes aedon*) . Three pairs nested on the preserve or along its boundaries each year ; one pair in Block 1, one in a large hawthorn thicket in Block 3, and another in the tree-lined fencerow at the southeast corner of Block 4.

Long-billed marsh wren (*Telmatodytes palustris*) . This species is common in cattails and tall sedge in Blocks 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 10. In Block 10, where the marshes are bordered by cattails, bulrush, sedge, and common reed, these wrens are most abundant in the cattails.

Short-billed marsh wren (*Cistothorus platensis*) . This species is common in the sedge and blue-joint meadows and was recorded from all but Block 2. It is locally distributed, being abundant in some areas and nearly absent from nearby areas of seemingly suitable habitat. While it remains throughout the summer in areas where I recorded it in June, birds appear on territory in additional localities in late July. The source of these birds is not known.

Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*) . One pair was found in each of Blocks 1, 4, 5, and 10 in 1971 ; the species appeared more common in 1972, 9 being recorded from 5 blocks in the 1972 censuses.

Brown thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*) . Thrashers were found in all blocks of the preserve. One pair was recorded on each transect, but most birds are found in Block 5 and 9 where small trees occur in the largest number.

Robin (*Turdus migratorius*) . One pair nested along the railroad in Block 10 and another in a crabapple tree in sparse bluegrass in Block 1 in 1971. In 1972, 4 pairs were recorded ; 2 pairs in Block 9, one in Block 5, and another in Block 1.

Eastern bluebird (*Sialia sialis*) . One pair nested in a dead tree in Block 3 in 1971. The snag had fallen in 1972.

Cedar waxwing (*Bombicilla cedrorum*) . Small groups and singles were seen regularly in nearly all blocks, in the same locality in 9 both years, but no nest was found. Courtship feeding was recorded here June 29, 1972.

Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) . A pair stayed near a hole in a dead tree in Block 2 in early June, 1971 but on June 16 a pair of flickers had



- occupied the cavity. In 1972, a pair nested here and young were heard.
- White-eyed vireo (*Vireo griseus*) . In 1973, birds were heard regularly at the west edge of Block 7 and along the fence rows to the west of here ; also, one was heard twice along the railroad between Blocks 7 and 8.
- Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii*) . This species was recorded in all blocks except 2 and 6. The largest numbers were recorded in 3 and 9 where medium-sized hawthorn and crabapple trees are abundant.
- Red-eyed vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*) . One pair was heard repeatedly in Block 10, 1971, where a small grove of hackberry, ash, and oak provide suitable habitat.
- Warbling vireo (*Vireo gilvus*) . One was heard in an aspen thicket in Block 8 on July 12, 1972.
- Yellow warbler (*Dendroica petechia*) . This species was common in all Blocks except 4 and 7 ; the highest population was found in 5, 9, and 10 where there are mostly small trees and where willows border the marshes.
- Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*) . A pair was found in the northwest corner of Block 9 in June 1972 ; it resided here throughout July but the nest was not found.
- Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*) . This species was abundant in all blocks, but the largest numbers occur where rank vegetation borders the marshes, such as in Blocks 3, 5, 7, and 10.
- Yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*) . The chat nested in Blocks 3, 8, 9, and 10. Three pairs were found in Block 10, all in the north part, and a total of 9 territorial males were located on the preserve in 1971. The situation remained essentially unchanged in 1972 and 1973.
- Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) . Two birds inhabited the north part of Block 4 in 1971, where the cover is nearly pure bluegrass. This species is more common in bluegrass pasture to the north of the preserve. Birds were seen in the same area on two occasions in 1972 ; they may have wandered in from the area north of the preserve. At least five birds resided in Block 2 in 1973.
- Eastern meadowlark (*Strefella magna*). This species is common in all blocks but most abundant in Blocks 2 and 4 which contain the largest areas of grassy vegetation.
- Western meadowlark (*Strefella neglecta*) . One bird was seen and heard just west of Block 7 on June 13, 1973.
- Red-winged blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) . This species was abundant in all blocks. The number of birds declines in mid-July, but nesting occurs until early August. Flocks begin to roost in some marshes by early July, but at this time they spend the day off the preserve.
- Common grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula*) . Grackles were common on all blocks, but nesting was recorded only in Blocks 1, 3, 5, and 10 in thickets.
- Brown-headed cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) . This species was found in Blocks 1, 4, and 9. It was seen regularly in the latter.
- Baltimore oriole (*Icterus galbula*) . A pair nested in a silver maple along the slough in Block 1 in 1971. A male was heard here in 1972 but

no nest was seen.

Cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*) . The cardinal nested in Blocks 1, 9, and 10, most commonly in 9 and 10 where the dense shrubbery provides adequate cover.

Rose-breasted grosbeak (*Phaeothraupis ludovicianus*). One pair was seen regularly along the railroad track in Block 10 each year, but the birds also ranged east off the preserve and no nest was found on the area.

Indigo bunting (*Passerina cyanea*) . Single birds were seen on territory in each of Blocks 1, 3, and 10, where edge habitat exists, and along fence rows bordering the preserve in several localities.

Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*) . No individuals of this species were found on the preserve except for one male in the western part of Block 2 in 1971. It was found on July 2 after a weedy field west of the preserve boundary was mowed. Dickcissels are abundant in weedy fields to the west of Blocks 2 and 7, but they did not enter the preserve except on the above occasion.

American goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*) . This species was recorded in all blocks, both flocks and pairs occurring in July. 3 nests were found in low hawthorn trees in early August of 1971.

Rufous-sided towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*) . One pair each was found in Block 1 and 9 in 1971, where dense shrubbery provides proper habitat. Two pairs found in the census of Block 9 in 1972.

Savannah sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*) . One pair was located in Block 2 in bluegrass and two juveniles were found here July 17, 1971. In 1972, one male was singing on the north edge of Block 4 in mixed bluegrass and low prairie grasses. This species is not as common as might be expected here.

Grasshopper sparrow (*Ammodramus saviannae*) . Common in Blocks 2 and 4, only in bluegrass. This species and the next one occur near each other only in a narrow band in Block 4 where bluegrass is adjacent to the ranker prairie grasses.

Henslow's sparrow (*Passerherodias henslowii*) . This species was found in all but Blocks 1 and 9, occurring in grassy areas where forbs or small trees provide singing perches. It is most abundant in Blocks 2, 4, 6, and 7 which contain the greatest amount of such vegetation. It rarely ranges into the bluegrass areas where the grasshopper sparrow is found. Four nests were found in 1972, all 2 to 6 inches from the ground in clumps of grass.

Field sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*) . This species was recorded in all blocks, its presence associated with the prevalence of small scattered trees on the prairie. Most field sparrows were found in Block 2 and 3 which does not contain the densest thickets but does have many small hawthorn and crab trees.

Swamp sparrow (*Melospiza georgiana*) . This species was found in Blocks 6, 7, 9, and 10. Two fledglings were seen with a pair of adults in the center of Block 7 on July 3, 1971. Although it was always found in cattails, or tall sedges bordering a marsh, not all such habitat was occupied by this species. Swamp sparrows were found in four localities on the preserve in each year. They appeared to sing sporadically.

ically and could not be located in all the above localities every time they were visited.

Song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*) . This species was found in all but Block 2 wherever rank vegetation and small trees grow close to the marshes.

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